

States would gain something between 120,000 and 220,000 jobs. Now 2 years later, the reality is that our trade relationships under NAFTA have cost this country 484,000 jobs.

#### JOBS MOVING TO MEXICO

One week ago I co-chaired the Families First Forum here in the Nation's Capitol. At that forum, a union worker in North Carolina told us about the upcoming closing of his plant. That plant closing was to be completed today and the jobs moved to Mexico.

This is a plant that produces electrical transformers. These are the transformers that hang from electrical poles, sit on pads on the ground, and even some units that are made for use underground.

They have been producing transformers at that plant for 40 years, and have been a profitable operation for most of those years. There are 343 hourly workers and 250 salaried workers who today no longer have a job.

These workers will no longer be able to be employed using the skills they have learned and developed in building electrical transformers. Their jobs are moving to Monterrey, Mexico, to a facility that pays workers less than a \$1 per hour.

There is another small industry in this country. It's scattered around in rural communities in the heart of the corn belt. This industry is dominated by small family business operations which make the brooms that we use to sweep out our houses. The future of this industry is in doubt.

Stan Koschnick, manager of the France Broom Co., told a news reporter, "I don't want to worry my employees too much when they open their newspapers, but I would guess if it was left unchecked, within 10 years there wouldn't be any brooms made in the United States."

Kenneth Quinn, the retired president of the Quinn Broom Works, states, "It's hard to say you can compete with somebody when they're paying 30 or 40 cents per hour. We can do everything better except for wages. We can't compete on wages."

Since NAFTA became reality, more than 200 jobs have been lost in this industry. These companies are paying in the neighborhood of \$8 per hour to their workers. They are competing with Mexican workers who will be lucky to be paid \$8 per day.

The question is whether such wage competition is good for our country. There are those who would say we are raising our standard of living by being able to buy a couple of cheaper brooms every year. However, what are we gaining if at the same time our wages are being lowered and our jobs are being lost?

This industry may get a second chance, because last Friday the International Trade Commission recommended restoring a tariff on Mexican brooms. Earlier this month, the ITC determined that unfair competition from Mexican factories posed a se-

rious threat to the domestic broom industry.

The reason they are getting a second chance is that hidden away in the fine print of the NAFTA agreement was a provision that allowed tariffs to be restored if the U.S. broom industry got hurt. Other industries are not so lucky, and don't have such provisions. They are being swept under.

#### INDUSTRIES EXPERIENCING JOB LOSSES

Let's take a closer look at the industries in which we are losing jobs and job opportunities under NAFTA. The study released today by the Economic Policy Institute provides some estimates of where we are losing jobs.

Our exports to Mexico have been mostly capital goods and intermediate inputs which are used to build and supply factories that assemble final products for export back to the United States.

With Mexico, we have lost over 85,000 jobs and job opportunities in auto, auto parts, and vehicles. Another 60,000 jobs were lost in electrical equipment, such as televisions and other electronic equipment. Over 26,000 jobs in nonelectrical machinery and 20,000 jobs in scientific and professional equipment were lost to Mexico.

In our trade with Canada, we have lost over 53,000 jobs and job opportunities in the paper and allied products industry. We have also lost jobs in autos, auto parts, and vehicles to Canada. This accounts for some 38,000 jobs. Another industry where we have lost jobs and job opportunities to Canada has been in the production of primary metal products. That is a loss of 26,000 jobs.

Now, these are not what is normally considered unskilled jobs. These are jobs that traditionally have paid good salaries and provided an industrial base for our country.

The fact is that manufacturing jobs have been the hardest hit within the trade framework established by NAFTA. According to the Economic Policy Institute, 73 percent of the jobs lost to our NAFTA trading partners have been lost in the manufacturing sector.

That should be of great concern to this country. Our manufacturing base has been what has provided good paying jobs for the bulk of American families. As we shift to buying more and more of our manufactured goods from beyond our own borders, we are also experiencing both a shift in jobs and an overall loss in jobs.

According to the EPI study, the United States has had a net loss of 483,633 jobs to our NAFTA trading partners since NAFTA took effect. That reflects an total job loss of 883,717 jobs, while our trade with Canada and Mexico created 400,085 jobs. Since almost three-quarters of the net job losses were in the manufacturing sector, this further underscores that we are losing our better paying jobs.

#### NAFTA BENCHMARKS

As a nation we need to begin systematically measuring how our trade

agreements are doing. Are they living up to their promises?

Are they providing mutually beneficial reciprocal opportunities that strengthen the economies of the participating countries? Are they helping to improve the standard of living in each of the countries or are they pitting one nation against another down to the lowest common denominator?

Those are the type of questions we are asking within the NAFTA Accountability Act. We are asking these questions in nine specific areas. In three areas we are requiring some renegotiation of NAFTA so it can deal with issues of significant trade deficits, currency exchange rates, and agricultural trade distortions.

The other six areas are matters of ensuring that the results are measured and certified. These include certifications in maintaining our manufacturing base; highway safety; health and environmental standards; jobs, wages, and living standards; rights and freedoms; and, controlling drug trafficking.

We need to make NAFTA accountable. If it doesn't measure up then we need to withdraw from it. We need trade agreements that work. America can no longer afford trade agreements that work against our long-term economic interests.

That is why I am pleased to be re-introducing this bill. I am also pleased that my colleagues, Senators BYRD, HEFLIN, CAMPBELL, WELLSTONE, HOLLINGS, INOUE, and D'AMATO are joining in this effort to make NAFTA accountable.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1014

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1014, a bill to improve the management of royalties from Federal and Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, and for other purposes.

S. 1317

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1317, a bill to repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, to enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1995, and for other purposes.

S. 1493

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1493, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals.

S. 1540

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1540, a bill to amend chapter 14 of title 35, United States Code, to preserve the full term of patents.

S. 1735

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Vermont

[Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1735, a bill to establish the United States Tourism Organization as a nongovernmental entity for the purpose of promoting tourism in the United States.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1737, a bill to protect Yellowstone National Park, the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone National Wild and Scenic River and the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area, and for other purposes.

S. 1908

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1908, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the sale of personal information about children without their parents' consent, and for other purposes.

S. 1954

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. FRAHM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1954, a bill to establish a uniform and more efficient Federal process for protecting property owners' rights guaranteed by the fifth amendment.

S. 1984

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1984, a bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require a 10 percent reduction in certain assistance to a State under such title unless public safety officers who retire as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty continue to receive health insurance benefits.

S. 1999

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1999, a bill to define and protect the institution of marriage.

S. 2008

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2008, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide benefits for certain children of Vietnam veterans who are born with spina bifida, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5119

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5119 proposed to H.R. 3754, a bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 286—TO COMMEND OPERATION SAIL

Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. BRADLEY, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 286

Whereas Operation Sail is a nonprofit corporation dedicated to building good will among nations and encouraging international camaraderie;

Whereas Operation Sail has represented and promoted the United States of America in the international tall ship community since 1964, organizing and participating in numerous tall ship events across the United States and around the world;

Whereas Operation Sail has worked in partnership with every American President since President John F. Kennedy;

Whereas Operation Sail has established a great tradition of celebrating major events and milestones in United States history with a gathering of the world's tall ships, and will continue this great tradition with a gathering of ships in New York Harbor on July 3 through July 8, 2000, called OpSail 2000, to mark the 224th birthday of the United States of America and to welcome the new millennium;

Whereas President Clinton has endorsed OpSail 2000, as Presidents Kennedy, Carter, Reagan, and Bush have endorsed Operation Sail in previous endeavors;

Whereas OpSail 2000 promises to be the largest gathering in history of tall ships and other majestic vessels like those that have sailed the ocean for centuries;

Whereas in conjunction with OpSail 2000, the United States Navy will conduct an International Naval Review; and

Whereas the International Naval Review will include a naval aircraft carrier as a symbol of the international good will of the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commends Operation Sail for its advancement of brotherhood among nations, its continuing commemoration of the history of the United States, and its nurturing of young cadets through training in seamanship;

(2) encourages all Americans and citizens of nations around the world to join in the celebration of the 224th birthday of the United States of America and the international camaraderie that Operation Sail and the International Naval Review will foster; and

(3) encourages Operation Sail to continue into the next millennium to represent and promote the United States of America in the international tall ship community, and to continue organizing and participating in tall ship events across the United States and around the world.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to rise today to submit a very special resolution in anticipation of OpSail 2000 and in recognition of the Operation Sail organization that has made events such as OpSail 2000 possible.

Mr. President, I am sure that many of my colleagues remember the glorious New York Harbor gatherings of the world's tall ships to mark several milestones in America's history: OpSail '76 celebrated the bicentennial of the Nation; OpSail '86 marked the centennial of the Statue of Liberty; and OpSail '92 commemorated the 500th anniversary

of Columbus' discovery of the "new world."

In 2000, this grand tradition will continue. America, and indeed the entire world, will again be treated to the spectacular display of international friendship that is OpSail. OpSail 2000 will take place July 3–July 8, 2000 in New York Harbor to mark the 224th birthday of the United States of America and to welcome the new millennium. It is expected to be the largest gathering in history of the tall ships and other majestic vessels like those that have sailed the ocean for centuries.

As a symbol of good will of the United States of America, the U.S. Navy will conduct an International Naval Review, which will include a naval aircraft carrier. OpSail 2000 is endorsed by President Clinton, just as Presidents Kennedy, Carter, Reagan and Bush endorsed Operation Sail's previous endeavors.

Much like the Olympic games our country is currently hosting, OpSail events and Operation Sail are dedicated to building good will among nations, encouraging international camaraderie, and nurturing the leadership and athleticism of young people through training in seamanship. Furthermore, OpSail events and Operation Sail continually commemorate major events in the history of the United States, working in partnership with every American President since John F. Kennedy and representing and promoting the United States of America in the international tall ship community.

Mr. President, this resolution honors the tradition of the OpSail events—the advancement of international friendship and the celebration of milestones in U.S. history—and I urge my colleagues to embrace that tradition by supporting this resolution.

## NOTICE OF HEARING

### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a field hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to receive testimony on the issue of competitive change in the electric power industry. The hearing will focus on regional issues associated with competitive change.

The hearing will take place on Monday, September 9, beginning at 9 a.m. at the Champlain College Alumni Auditorium, on Maple Street in Burlington, Vermont 05401.

Those wishing to testify or submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please contact Shawn Taylor or Howard Useem.